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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 1st to the 8th of July, 1868.

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THE *Nujm-ool-Ukhbar*, of the 3rd of June, opens with Educational Reports, &c.; after which the honors granted to Sir Robert Napier, published in the English papers, are noticed. Then follows an account of how a native bullock carriage was plundered in the Bareilly District, and the punishment of the robbers. The same paper also notices the Jamaica Committee, and says, that "when Sir R. Napier returns from Abyssinia, he will be charged by this Committee with having by force and violence mingled Theodore, King of Abyssinia, and others of that country, with the dust;" and the writer adds, "this is a most extraordinary charge; but it will nevertheless be put forward, and the result will be seen."

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 1st of June, contains little more than extracts from other papers. It is noticed that some Ghorkhas of the 4th Regiment lately deserted and went into Cashmere, but that the Maharajah is said to have had them seized, and made over to the Government authorities.

Under the heading "Rewah," it is said that the management of this State has been made over to Dinkur Rao, "the

official who became so famous for his excellent arrangements in Gwalior. He will remain at Allahabad, and transact his business there."

The *Punjabee Ukhbar*, of the 5th of June, is mainly occupied with stale extracts. The foundation of an Arabic school by Sheikh Ahmed Hossein, Tehseeldar of Deobund, in the Kurnaul District, is noticed. The writer adds, "this man is a great lover of learning, and he visited his home (Deobund) during the late *Mohurrum*. At Deobund there is a great *jumma musjid*, in course of construction, and Rs. 5,000 have been subscribed towards it."

It is also noticed that the Resident at Aden has been informed that some Englishmen are prisoners in the hands of the Somali tribe; and that "he has sent spies to ascertain particulars; and when this is done, a reward will be given to them."

The *Rahnoomai Punjab*, of the 5th of June, does not contain anything worthy of special notice.

The *Moofeed-ool Anam*, of the 4th of June, after extracts from other sources, notices that the case of the heirs of the late Begum Sumroo *versus* Government has been laid before Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The following then appears :—"It is said that the Governor-General has called for a report as to what description or caste of Pathans are enlisted in Government service for the Punjab frontier force; and further to ascertain how many times the Hill tribes have attacked Government territory since the Punjab has been in British possession."

The *Koh-i-Noor*, of the 6th of June, republishes much that has appeared in other papers. Noticing the rumor to the effect that Ameer Shere Ali Khan is dead, the Editor thinks there is some reason to doubt the truth of it; &c., &c.



The *Kaleid Ummid*, of the 6th of June, referring to the report that Sir Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul had gone on a shooting excursion, says that "if this be true, it is extraordinary; because shooting is a pastime for the idle men of the land, and not for working officials."

The gift of a lakh of rupees from Government for roads and other public works for the benefit of the sufferers by the famine in Orissa, is noticed in terms of high praise.

It is also mentioned that a petition praying for Rs. 6,000 yearly has been presented by Nawab Syud Usgur Ali and Syud Ahmed Ali Khan to Government, and that the case is under enquiry.

The *Rafa Khaliq*, of the 1st of June, does not require particular notice.

The *Unjumun Hind*, of the 6th of June, referring to Lahore news, says that now-a-days Major Reid, Superintendent of Chumba, has come to Lahore in order to raise a loan for that State, for the purpose of road-making and other works of public benefit.

Under the heading "Baroda," it is said that the Guickowar has seized Rooper Naib, who was at the head of a gang of rebels; and that he, together with his companions, have been executed. The writer continues:—"The troops who killed the Sirdar Mulloo Manuk Naick, of the Wagur tribe, have received from the Guickowar Rs. 5000, to which the Sirdars (Chiefs) of Kattiawar have added Rs. 5000. In consequence of the destruction of these rebels, peace and quietness have been restored in the districts of Goojerat and Kattiawar; but there is still some fear of the Mookranee tribes making raids, which they generally do. We are in hopes, and sure, that the British Government will make some good arrangements to prevent this also."



Under the heading "The Protection of *Reasuts*" the following appears :—

"The Government have laid down excellent rules for the benefit of those States whose Chiefs are minors; and it is indeed a most beneficial thing for those Chiefs that their property should be in the hands and under the management of Government, as even a few days of Government rule or supervision is always beneficial to a native State. We have generally found that besides liquidating the debts of an estate, the treasury has been filled, and the education of the minor has been carried out with care and attention. When a Chief attained his majority under such circumstances, he very soon surpassed his fellow-chiefs in the management of his estate, and benefited the people under him by making them acquainted with rules; &c., &c.; and this alone shows the superior management adopted by Government towards native States. But, generally, small States have either very young Chiefs or females as owners, and the management of these is entrusted to their guardians. It is clear that the females of Hindoostan, unlike those of England, are uneducated, and cannot look properly after their own affairs, or understand accounts. Enough; with all this it generally happens that the brothers and nephews of such females assume charge of the estate, and their only thought is concerning the filling of their own houses; or they heartlessly squander the wealth of the estate in their own evil ways; and the Government, bound by certain rules in such cases, will not interfere until some of the heirs apply for Government interference, when it is too late to avert the ruin of the youthful Chief and his property. We see very little of this kind of property in Rohilcund which is not daily made away with, and the owners walk about the streets and lanes like low-caste people. If the Government were to take upon itself the care of such estates, many a one would be saved from ruin, and the young innocents would be educated."

The *Rohilcund Ukhbar*, of the 6th of June, after extracts, &c., mentions an annual fair held at Sanchoulie, in the Muthra



district, at which "thousands of people, male and female, collect for a fortnight together. For the preservation of good order, police are stationed here; and this year they took from each shop-keeper a fee for protecting their shops, and those who would not pay the fee were beaten." An instance is given where a woman who sold shell bracelets refused to pay, and was "ill-treated, and her wares broken. She complained to the Joint Magistrate, who proceeded to the spot; and, on enquiry, it was proved that four constables were guilty: three were ordered to be imprisoned for eleven months, and one for one month."

Referring to a Mohurrir named Ulli Buksh, of the Muthra Collectory, who was dismissed for having stolen some papers belonging to Government, it is said that "on enquiry and a search having been made, one bundle was found in the house of a female in his keeping, and three others in his own house; he was found guilty; and, although the crime was serious, still the Magistrate of the time, in mercy, only discharged him." The Editor remarks, that "many such men have brought disgrace upon their fellow-countrymen, and caused them to be mistrusted."

Complaints are made concerning some property at Moradabad kept up for charitable purposes. It is said that the income of these temples and shrines is very large; but that owing to the managers of the property being unfit for their trust, the benefits which ought to arise from these places are not even heard of. The writer thinks, that like Agra, Delhi, &c., it would be well if a committee to look into the accounts were ordered by Government.

The *Zea-ool Ukhbar*, of the 10th of June, after some reprints, notices that some person in Khoten is passing himself off as Feroze Shah; and that he disputes with the people in the streets, and causes them much annoyance. The writer asks:—"If this be the real Feroze Shah, who is that Moulvie Sahib



who has shown himself at Bonair?" He also hints that these reports, spread by certain people, are more profitable to the papers than mere hearsay news; and he adds, "when the Bonair people hear that there is at Khoten a person who also lays claim to being Feroze Shah, they will think less of their Moulvie; and the same way with the Khoten people. But in Khoten there will be difficulty in identifying Feroze Shah, while in Bonair there may be some who know and recognize him."

The *Sadiq-ool Ukhbar*, of the 6th of June, after extracts, mentions a *fracas* at Lahore between "brother Charujeet Singh Sahib Rahees Ali, Lahore, and some gentlemen who rent his house. The former went to the house for an interview, when a dispute ensued, which resulted in abuse, kicks, and blows." The "brother Sahib" was alone, and there were two of his assailants, who were well up to fighting. "The brother Sahib has gone into Court, and let us see what the result will be. Wisdom indicates that whatever benefit or profit the *Bhai Sahib* had to get, he got the first day; and now of course the profits that remain are for the vakeels and the Court; —this will be the result."

The *Julwatore*, of the 9th of June, the *Sholatore*, of the same date, and the *Nusseem Jounpore*, of the 9th also, do not contain anything that requires particular notice.

The *Dubduba Secundra*, of the 6th of June, says that when one in authority gets a twist in his disposition, all its force is used upon the people under him to obtain money from them. The *Englishman* is here quoted, concerning the intention of the King of Burmah to levy a new tax, and the determination of his dependants not to pay it; from which circumstances it is said that a rebellion may be expected any day. "The Maharajah is exacting in this; let us see which way the camel sits. How differently the Nawab of Rampore acts, in the



first year of his sitting in Court ! He has pardoned all taxes at once, and did not think of the forty or fifty thousand."

Referring to the formation of new cantonments near Azeemabad, the writer says, that Bhulwaree, near Azeemabad, is a flourishing and thickly populated village ; where there is the shrine of some saint, where wise and learned men dwell, and where the most ancient *fakeers* are located. In this place the Commander-in-Chief of Hind proposes to build cantonments for the troops, instead of keeping them, as at present, at Dinapore. The object of this move is not yet known, but it does not portend good ; because there is no want of ground at Dinapore for cantonments, nor is there any complaint concerning the want of salubrity in the climate ; moreover, the place is on the bank of the river, and for miles around all is green and fresh. Enough ; it cannot be wise to abandon such a place, and to destroy buildings worth lakhs of rupees ; and if the Government of Hind sanction the measure without understanding all about it, it will be necessary to levy a new tax next year. Another objection is, that when the troops are removed from Dinapore to the new cantonments, the respectable priests will suffer great annoyance and trouble from winebibbers. We hope the Governor-General will think over this matter before sanctioning it. If the climate of Dinapore be the objection to it, let the medical officers of Government, who receive thousands of rupees as pay, suggest some remedy for it.

The visit of Captain Bruce, Political Agent of Haroutee, to Tonk, is noticed. This officer is said to have inspected the papers of the State, with the view of ascertaining the amount of yearly revenue, &c. ; after which the Sahib will do the work of Resident at Mount Aboo."

The *Ukhbar Alum*, of the 4th of June, and the *Meerut Gazette*, of the 6th, do not require particular notice.

The *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar*, of the 10th of June, notices that it is the intention of the Nawab of Moorshedabad to visit Eng-



land, accompanied by the Governor-General's agent. The writer says, " the appointment of Dewanny Nizamut Fund will be discontinued, as the expenses are out of place from the Nizamut. In short, whatever is behind the mysterious screen the pen will reveal. It is said that owing to this journey, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has asked the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for some suitable manager from the Board of Revenue; but it is not known what the amount of allowances will be. It is thought, from the way in which the request has been made through the Local Government, that the allowance will be paid from the Nizamut Fund. The Nawab has looked well into the future in doing this ; and if it is so arranged, the Government will, in some measure, take the management, and the evils complained of will be done away with." The writer hopes that the entire management may be taken by the manager to be appointed, and then all will be well. He goes on to say, that a report was made by the agent to the Governor-General, concerning the continuance of the allowance to the late Nawab Sufdur Ali Khan, in the name of Shooja-ool-Moolk Asif-ood-Dowlah Nawab Zain-ool Abdeen Khan Bahadoor Feroze Jung, but Rs. 300 was thought sufficient for them. The late Nawab Sahib would not take this allowance from the Agency, and made a second application for what was allowed them in the first instance ; the result is that Rs. 300 more have been taken from it. *Lines:—*" Why will the wise act in such a manner as to bring shame."

The *Oudh Ukbar*, of the 9th of June, publishes certain questions and answers concerning British rule in Hindoostan, by Moulvie Mahomed Oosman Khan, of Rampore.

*Question.*—" Is the British or the Hindoostanee rule best for Hindoostanees ?

*Answer.*—" British.

*Question.*—" Why and wherefore is it best ?



*Answer.*—"By reason of the following arguments:—

"*First*,—The Government is law-tied, and the subjects free.

"*Second*.—Until the opinions of the members are carried by the majority, the king can neither make nor enforce laws.

"*Third*,—Whatever is to be done is first submitted to public opinion, so that it may be accepted or rejected.

"*Fourth*,—The Government does not interfere with the customs of the people, except in the case of *suttee*, or other sacrifice of human life.

"*Fifth*,—Although the Government may look upon its own religion in ever so favorable a light, it does not show prejudice against any other, nor adopt measures for enforcing its own.

"*Sixth*,—Every person in authority is not restricted in the extent of his power.

"*Seventh*,—Trade is encouraged, and the people are happy and prosperous.

"*Eighth*,—Roads which were formerly impassable are now easily got over, and with safety. In support of this many more arguments might be adduced.

*Question.*—"Are the people happiest under the English or the Hindoostanee rule?

*Answer.*—"The Hindoostanee rule.

*Question.*—"Why so? The rule of the English is good, and yet the people are more happy under Hindoostanee rule?

*Answer.*—"There are many reasons for this; it is partly to be attributed to the ignorance of the people, and partly because the Government is not sufficiently mindful of them.



*Question.*—"What is the meaning of ignorant people, and what the unmindful Government?"

*Answer.*—"By ignorant people is meant that they do not understand why laws are changed so frequently, and set it down as against their own interests; for instance, they reproach Government with the preaching of missionaries, and although the Government is not anxious for this, still any prohibition against it by Government, would show a disregard for the liberty of its subjects. The unmindful Government is, that the Government is desirous of binding the weak and the strong with the same rope; and wishes to treat the people of India as the people of Europe are treated. But the people of Europe are of one creed, one language, and one education, so different to the people of Hindoostan, who all keep to their different creeds, customs, &c. They are uneducated and prejudiced; they do not recognize the laws, or do not understand them: so that it is clear that the people of Hindoostan and the people of England cannot easily be united. Moreover, the plans and resolutions of Government are misunderstood by the people of India, inasmuch as they look upon the desire of Government to unite them with Europeans as their fetters; and thus they fall into other evils because they cannot understand.

"The success of schools is estimated by the number of students, and the Courts by the number of cases; but the results are still unreal. The Government looks into this, both as regards the Courts and the schools; but does not look into the results, as to whether these numbers are beneficial to the Government or to the governed.

"*Fourth,*—The learning of Euclid like a parrot cannot be considered an improvement in education, nor can it be considered beneficial either to the people or the Government; to attain it the attention of the heart is necessary, and this



attention for the attainment of its object is done a way with by labor;" &c., &c. The schoolmasters are favorable to education in the English language; the missionaries are zealous in the matter of religious education; although it is the wish of Government that the English style of education be taken from English books and taught in the Hindoostanee language, especially where there are English teachers; and the teaching by missionaries is always so full of fear and dread, against the wish of Government, that great obstacles are presented to the progress of education. If it be urged that the progress of education is shown by the number of schools and students, it may be said in reply that if these reasons did not exist, all the expense and energetic measures of Government in the cause of education would produce double effect, and confidence would be created. Hindoostanees do not get high appointments in the Civil Service without passing an English examination. The restrictions to English examinations do not inspire confidence, nor give assurance that the Government is as favorably disposed to us as it is to its English subjects; for Europe is not beholden to Hind, that the going there can be considered a sacred duty. Now remains examination; that in Hindoostan is possible upon the same terms. Enough, then; until the time arrives when the doubts and suspicions existing between black and white can be removed from the minds of the subjects of Hind, there can be no confidence of any stability.

*“Third,—*The establishment of Stamp Duty and other new taxes, the expenses of the Abyssinian war, and the feast given to the Sultan of Turkey, are out of place forced upon Hindoostan. The war with Abyssinia was undertaken for the liberation of the Europeans, and the feast to the Sultan was connected with the great Exhibition, but has nothing to do with Hind. Of course, if the expenses of Cabul and Burmah were not sufficient, and these were taken from Hind, it would be a very different affair; or had the feast to the Sultan been given in Hindoostan, it would have been different.



*“Fourth,—*What can be said of the bad tempers of the Sahib Collectors and Commissioners, each Assistant, or Deputy Sahib, is this. Whenever an unfortunate Hindoostanee desirous of making known some wish pays a visit, he must first make a present to some orderly; and if he does not do so, no notice is taken. After the present is made, the Sahib reluctantly (or with aversion) tells the visitor to come again. On the second day, when the ill-fated one presents himself, the Sahib, to show his dignity and importance, dismisses him standing. If some of the Sahibs do give a seat, such want of kindness is shown that the poor man’s desire remains in his heart unexpressed; he prays that God may so order it that he may never again have reason to seek an interview with such a hakim; and for the remainder of his life he has this one complaint to make to his countrymen: so that from one to another this sad result and ill-will is handed down. Ah! gentlemen, is it becoming in you, who are the delegates of Kings, to allow more unkindness to be added to your honor and dignity: and the dignity and honor of our Government, in the treaty with China, 26th June, 1858; with Japan, 26th of August, 1858; the seizure of the Chinese Commissioner on the 5th of January, 1858; the victory of Abyssinia, and the murder of its King, 13th of April, 1868, is clearly shown. Unkindness to subjects cannot add to honor and dignity; but all men in power are not of this stamp, only those in inferior appointments keep up the custom.

*“Fifth,—*Confiscation of property, and the investment of Hindoostanee Chiefs with only limited powers in their dominions; for instance, the property confiscated in the rebellion of 1857. The annexation of Oudh will ever be looked upon as one cause of the rebellion; and in that year, too, justice was not dealt out. Rebels were hanged and murdered; therefore what sort of justice was it to confiscate their property, which was the only means of sustenance left for their children? If it be argued



that this was done to place criminals in discomfort, the argument is wrong, because dead criminals cannot feel nor know this discomfort ; while to seize the property of those who are not rebels, is to punish the innocent. The case of Tonk, too, is productive of dread to the people, and is not calculated to create confidence. The subjects of Hind look upon English rule as a sort of consumptive disease ; trouble and uneasiness in the first instance to the Chief, and ruin to smaller men by degrees. For instance, when the *jagheers* of great Chiefs are confiscated unjustly, or without reference to the rights of the owners, it is suspected that by degrees their subjects will also have their rights interfered with, and the\* non-existence of *jagheers* and our rights taken ; the end will be that with the exception of interference with our religion, nothing else is secure. In cases such as these there is great fear on the part of the subject.

" *Sixth*,—However beneficial the establishment and administration of civil laws may be in Europe, they are not suited to Hindoostan. Many complainants are powerless ; and many find that after going and coming from a distance, and after all the trouble incurred, the decree is given in the same way, and a loss of time, &c., is sustained. The expenses of a decree is reckoned upon as a truth. And in the High Court no opportunity is given, and no arguments allowed. The District Officer may write down black as white, or the reverse ; and the complainant may beat his head ever so much, he gets no consideration.

" *Seventh*,—And now for the state of the Criminal Law. Generally speaking, the oppressed do not report their griefs to Government, because of their connexion with their oppressors. If one out of ten does so, the case is generally pronounced false by the police in the first instance, and is dismissed by the Magistrate. The difficulty of capturing a criminal and searching for stolen property is great, unless the thief bring

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\* *Sic.*



witnesses to his crime ; and by doing so he would display that want of intellect which these people do when they look at this subject. The condition of an unmindful Government is this ; and\* of schoolmasters, such a noise ; and the examination for the civil service this sketch,—Stamps, Taxes, Local Funds, the warmth of the *hakims*' temper, confiscation of property, &c. With all this, how can the people of Hindoostan be happy and contented under British rule ? ”

The writer adds, that by this lecture the result is, that in comparison with former rules the English rule is good ; although according to the arguments given above, the rights of the subjects of Hind are not considered as they should be. “ But ” he adds, “ of course, if these arrangements were set aside by the Government, confidence and faith would be very soon filling the hearts of the people.” The *Oudh Ukhbar* strongly recommends the above article or lecture, as most fit and deserving of a place in the columns of newspapers.

Under the heading “ Cashmere ” it is said :—“ A gentleman of high rank has come here sight-seeing and sporting ; many people call him a prince, and some call him a lord ; but in reality he is one of a Royal family. To receive this gentleman two regiments with English bands were in readiness on the parade ; and the *Dewan Sahib* himself, with the Council, Ameers, and principal residents of the city, went to meet him. A house has been prepared for his reception, and 13 guns were fired as his salute ; after which English music played for two hours ; several trays of provisions, &c., were presented, some of which were distributed to the prince's servants ; while those that were useful to himself he sent into the house, and those he did not require he returned.”

Under the heading “ Bikaner,” it is said that a rumour is afloat to the effect that some dispute has taken place between the Sirdars of that place. The writer says :—“ Notice of this



ought to be given by Vilyat Khan's friends. I doubt if this is true; because up to this the Bikaner State has been free from these private quarrels."

The *Nujma-ool Ukhbar*, of the 10th of June, discourses upon the custom of city and village people closing their shops, in order to cause the Magistrate to think that something unusual has occurred, or is about to take place. The writer says:—"Sometimes strange things are done; when village people concerned in a case are exacting, they cause shops to be closed, and intimidate the Magistrate, so that he may heed them and hear them. A case of this kind occurred in the Moradabad district. A Mahomedan wished to slaughter a cow on the occasion of the *Eed* festival; and all the shopkeepers in the market closed their shops; &c., &c. The writer goes on to say, that "an Affghan at Sumbul, killed a cow at his house on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. No Hindoo houses were near, and yet all the shops at Sumbul were closed for a day and a half. Mr. Manders (Manderson?) went through the heat at midday, and caused the shops to be opened. But all this is done with the intention of frightening the Magistrate, as stated above." The writer remarks, that "some of these people ought to be punished; but that this display generally occurs where the authorities are soft-tempered and merciful; but in those districts where the Sahib brings things right with a stick, it does not happen. The case at Sumbul is under enquiry, and punishment ought to be awarded."

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the 13th of June, does not contain anything that calls for particular notice. It is said that the Maharajah of Jeypore intends to visit Simla, for the purpose of obtaining a private audience of the Viceroy.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 12th of June, mentions, on the authority of "his agent," that the English Government has established a horse fair at Peshawur; and, with the view to bene-



fiting Affghanistan, has sent a trustworthy person to the Ameer of Cabul, stating that if the road through the Khyber pass be kept open for merchants, they might join the fair, and derive much profit. "The Ameer Azim Khan of Cabul sent the following reply:—'By keeping the Khyber pass open, you have a desire to shortly take possession of Cabul; but this is quite impossible.'" The agent adds, that when this reply was known, the *Sahib logue* laughed; because the question was one thing, and the answer another. The *Lawrence Gazette* is of opinion that this was more a matter for crying than laughing.

The *Allygurh Institute*, of the 12th of June, is principally occupied with extracts from English papers. The *Benares Gazette*, of the 8th of June, the *Mujma-ool Bharain*, of the 5th, and the same paper of the 11th, do not require particular notice.

The *Naiya Rajistan*, of the 5th of June, after extracts from other sources, notices the departure of the Yarkund Vakeel from Jummoo. It is added that he took with him for the Chief of Yarkund shawls, arms, cloths of gold, silks, &c., &c., as presents to the Chief.

The *Punjabee Ukhbar*, of the 12th of June, does not contain anything that calls for particular notice.

The *Khair Khwah Punjab*, of the 12th of June, is almost entirely occupied with the discussion in Parliament upon the Hindoostanee and English rule, which has already been noticed when it appeared in other papers. The intention of the Emperor of the French to visit Russia is also noticed.

Concerning the intention of the Jummoo Chief to establish new rules and regulations in his dominions, the writer says:—"By the blessing of God the work has already commenced may the result be good. We are quite perplexed to



understand the reason of this, and with what view it has been done. Was there any loss experienced in the collection of revenue? or did any balance remain? No; it never did. The arrangements for collecting money in that city were such as are not to be found in any other place on earth. It is a pity that the *Wuzier*, so powerful, is dead; he would never have spent so much money in this arrangement.

The *Gwalior Gazette*, of the 31st of May, the *Ukhbar Alum*, of the 28th, and the *Naiya Rajistan*, of the 29th of May, do not contain anything of importance.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 18th May, copies from a Bombay native paper some new Act for the protection of prostitutes. "This law is to the effect that on the part of Government a Department will be formed of one officer and *umla* (officials), before whom all prostitutes are to present themselves, and register their names, age, &c., when they will receive certificates, and then carry on their trade. If any one trades without a certificate, she will subject herself to punishment;" &c., &c., The Editor thinks it a pity that those who carry on this trade secretly, should not have some rules established also.

Referring to the prevalence of the crime of Thuggee to the west of Ghazeepore, the writer says that as poison is used freely in perpetrating this crime, and the Thugs are so seldom captured, the Government ought to seize and hold firmly the zemindars of that boundary, when the Thugs would be captured, and the lives and property of travellers be safe. The writer further thinks that the officers of the Thuggee Department on tours of inspection obtain clues and seize the offenders; but at the same time, when these Thugs commit their crimes, the servants of the Department are never near or at hand; and that is why the criminals are not so easily caught.

The same paper, of the 25th of May, does not contain anything as far as it can be read worthy of especial notice;



but is it for the most part so badly printed as to be almost illegible.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1868.	1868.
1	<i>Nujm-ool-Ukhbar</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	June 3rd	June 6th
2	<i>Benares Gazette</i> , ...	Benares, ...	" 1st	" 8th
3	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	" 5th	" 8th
4	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab</i> , ...	Sealkote, ...	" 5th	" 9th
5	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam</i> , ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 4th	" 9th
6	<i>Koh-i-Noor</i> , ...	Lahore, ...	" 6th	" 9th
7	<i>Kaleid Unmed</i> , ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 9th
8	<i>Rafa Khaliq</i> , ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	" 1st	" 9th
9	<i>Unjumun Hind</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	" 6th	" 10th
10	<i>Rohilcund Ukhbar</i> , ...	Moradabad, ...	" 6th	" 10th
11	<i>Zea-ool Ukhbar</i> , ...	Delhi, ...	" 10th	" 10th
12	<i>Sadiq-ool Ukhbar</i> , ...	Bhawulpore, ...	" 6th	" 11th
13	<i>Julwatore</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 9th	" 11th
14	<i>Sholatore</i> , ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 9th	" 11th
15	<i>Nusseem Jounpore</i> , ...	Jounpore, ...	" 9th	" 12th
16	<i>Dubduba Secundra</i> , ...	Rampore, ...	" 6th	" 12th
17	<i>Ukhbar Alum</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 4th	" 12th
18	<i>Meerut Gazette</i> , ...	Ditto, ...	" 6th	" 12th
19	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar</i> , ...	Delhi, ...	" 10th	" 12th
20	<i>Oudh Ukhbar</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	" 9th	" 13th
21	<i>Nujm-ool-Ukhbar</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 10th	" 13th
22	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette</i> , ...	Agra, ...	" 13th	" 13th
23	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 12th	" 14th
24	<i>Allygurh Institute</i> , ...	Allygurh, ...	" 12th	" 14th
25	<i>Benares Gazette</i> , ...	Benares, ...	" 8th	" 14th
26	<i>Mujma-ool Bharain</i> , ...	Loodiana, ...	" 5th	" 15th
27	<i>Ditto</i> , ...	Ditto, ...	" 11th	" 15th
28	<i>Naiya Rajistan</i> , ...	Jeypore, ...	" 5th	" 14th
29	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar</i> , ...	Lahore, ...	" 12th	" 15th
30	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab</i> , ...	Sealkote, ...	" 12th	" 14th
31	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> , ...	Gwalior, ...	May 31st	" 15th
32	<i>Ukhbar Alum</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 28th	" 8th
33	<i>Naiya Rajistan</i> , ...	Jeypore, ...	" 29th	" 14th
34	<i>Benares Gazette</i> , ...	Benares, ...	" 18th	" 8th
35	<i>Ditto</i> , ...	Ditto, ...	" 25th	" 8th
	Four Nagree papers received in June.			

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